

**PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS 总统行动**

**ENSURING A NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
确保人工智能国家政策框架**

Executive Orders 行政命令

December 11, 2025 2025年12月11日

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

*The* 这（注：结合语境，此处“*The*”是“*The White House*”的一部分，单独出现时结合上下文译

根据美国宪法和法律赋予我的总统权力，现下令：

Section 1. Purpose. United States leadership in Artificial Intelligence (AI) will promote United States national and economic security and dominance across many domains. Pursuant to Executive Order 14179 of January 23, 2025 (Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence), I revoked my predecessor's attempt to paralyze this industry and directed my Administration to remove barriers to United States AI leadership. My Administration has already done tremendous work to advance that objective, including by updating existing Federal regulatory frameworks to remove barriers to and encourage adoption of AI applications across sectors. These efforts have already delivered tremendous benefits to the American people and led to trillions of dollars of investments across the country. But we remain in the earliest days of this technological revolution and are in a race with adversaries for supremacy within it.

第1节 目的。美国在人工智能（AI）领域的领导地位将促进美国的国家安全、经济安全，并在多个领域保持主导地位。根据2025年1月23日的第14179号行政命令（《消除美国在人工智能领域领导地位的障碍》），我撤销了前任试图瘫痪该行业的举措，并指示本届政府消除阻碍美国人工智能领导地位的壁垒。本届政府已经为推进这一目标做了大量工作，包括更新现有的联邦监管框架，以消除各行业采用人工智能应用的障碍并鼓励其应用。这些努力已经为美国人民带来了巨大利益，并在全美范围内吸引了数万亿美元的投资。但我们仍处于这场技术革命的最初阶段，并且正与对手争夺在这一领域的霸权。

To win, United States AI companies must be free to innovate without cumbersome regulation. But excessive State regulation thwarts this imperative. First, State-by-State regulation by definition creates a patchwork of 50 different regulatory regimes that makes compliance more challenging, particularly for start-ups. Second, State laws are increasingly responsible for requiring entities to embed ideological bias within models. For example, a new Colorado law banning “algorithmic discrimination” may even force AI models to produce false results in order to avoid a “differential treatment or impact” on protected groups. Third, State laws sometimes impermissibly regulate beyond State borders, impinging on interstate commerce.

要取得成功，美国的人工智能公司必须能够自由创新，不受繁琐监管的束缚。但过度的州级监管阻碍了这一必要条件。首先，各州各自为政的监管模式必然会形成50种不同的监管体系，这使得合规变得更具挑战性，对初创企业而言尤其如此。其次，州法律越来越多地要求实体在模型中植入意识形态偏见。例如，科罗拉多州一项禁止“算法歧视”的新法律，甚至可能迫使人工智能模型产生虚假结果，以避免对受保护群体造成“差别对待或影响”。第三，州法律有时会越权监管州界以外的事务，妨碍州际贸易。

My Administration must act with the Congress to ensure that there is a minimally burdensome national standard — not 50 discordant State ones. The resulting framework must forbid State laws that conflict with the policy set forth in this order. That framework should also ensure that children are protected, censorship is prevented, copyrights are respected, and communities are safeguarded. A carefully crafted national framework can ensure that the United States wins the AI race, as we must.

我的政府必须与国会合作，确保制定一个负担最小的国家标准——而非50个不一致的州标准。由此形成的框架必须禁止与本行政令所阐述政策相冲突的州法律。该框架还应确保儿童得到保护、审查制度受到阻止、版权得到尊重，以及社区得到保障。一个精心制定的国家框架能够确保美国在人工智能竞赛中获胜，这是我们必须做到的。

Until such a national standard exists, however, it is imperative that my Administration takes action to check the most onerous and excessive laws emerging from the States that threaten to stymie innovation.

然而，在这样的国家标准出台之前，我的政府必须采取行动，制止各州出台的那些最繁重、最过分且可能阻碍创新的法律。

Sec. 2. Policy. It is the policy of the United States to sustain and enhance the United States' global AI dominance through a minimally burdensome national policy framework for AI.

第2节 政策。美国的政策是通过一个负担最小的国家人工智能政策框架，维持并增强美国在全球人工智能领域的主导地位。

Sec. 3. AI Litigation Task Force. Within 30 days of the date of this order, the Attorney General shall establish an AI Litigation Task Force (Task Force) whose sole responsibility shall be to challenge State AI laws inconsistent with the policy set forth in section 2 of this order, including on grounds that such laws unconstitutionally regulate interstate commerce, are preempted by existing Federal regulations, or are otherwise unlawful in the Attorney General's judgment, including, if appropriate, those laws identified pursuant to section 4 of this order. The Task Force shall consult from time to time with the Special Advisor for AI and Crypto, the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Assistant to the President and Counsel to the President regarding the emergence of specific State AI laws that warrant challenge.

第3节 人工智能诉讼工作组。在本命令发布之日起30天内，司法部长应成立人工智能诉讼工作组（以下简称“工作组”），其唯一职责是对与本命令第2节所述政策不一致的各州人工智能法律提出质疑，质疑理由包括：此类法律对州际贸易进行违宪管制、被现行联邦法规 preempt、或在司法部长看来属于其他非法情形，包括（如适用）根据本命令第4节确定的那些法律。工作组应不时就需要提出质疑的特定州人工智能法律的出现，与人工智能和加密货币特别顾问、总统科学技术助理、总统经济政策助理以及总统助理兼法律顾问进行磋商。

Sec. 4. Evaluation of State AI Laws. Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Commerce, consistent with the Secretary's authorities under 47 U.S.C. 902(b), shall, in consultation with the Special Advisor for AI and Crypto, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, and the Assistant to the President and Counsel to the President, publish an evaluation of existing State AI laws that identifies onerous laws that conflict with the policy set forth in section 2 of this order, as well as laws that should be referred to the Task Force established pursuant to section 3 of this order. That evaluation of State AI laws shall, at a minimum, identify laws that require AI models to alter their truthful outputs, or that may compel AI developers or deployers to disclose or report information in a manner that would violate the First Amendment or any other provision of the Constitution. The evaluation may additionally identify State laws that promote AI innovation consistent with the policy set forth in section 2 of this order.

第4节 州人工智能法律评估。在本命令发布之日起90天内，商务部长应依据《美国法典》第47编第902(b)条赋予的权力，与人工智能和加密货币特别顾问、总统经济政策助理、总统科技助理以及总统助理兼法律顾问协商，发布一份对现有州人工智能法律的评估报告。该报告需找出与本命令第2节所阐述政策相冲突的繁琐法律，以及应提交给依据本命令第3节设立的工作组的法律。对州人工智能法律的评估至少应找出要求人工智能模型更改其真实输出的法律，或可能迫使人工智能开发者或部署者以违反《第一修正案》或宪法其他任何条款的方式披露或报告信息的法律。评估还可找出与本命令第2节所阐述政策相一致、能促进人工智能创新的州法律。

Sec. 5. Restrictions on State Funding. (a) Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Commerce, through the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, shall issue a Policy Notice specifying the conditions under which States may be eligible for remaining funding under the Broadband Equity Access and Deployment (BEAD) Program that was saved through my Administration’s “Benefit of the Bargain” reforms, consistent with 47 U.S.C. 1702(e)–(f). That Policy Notice must provide that States with onerous AI laws identified pursuant to section 4 of this order are ineligible for non-deployment funds, to the maximum extent allowed by Federal law. The Policy Notice must also describe how a fragmented State regulatory landscape for AI threatens to undermine BEAD-funded deployments, the growth of AI applications reliant on high-speed networks, and BEAD’s mission of delivering universal, high-speed connectivity.

第5节 对州政府资金的限制。(a) 在本命令发布之日起90天内, 商务部长应通过负责通信和信息事务的商务部助理部长发布一份政策通知, 明确各州有资格获得宽带公平接入与部署 (BEAD) 计划剩余资金的条件。该资金是通过本届政府的“协议利益”改革节省下来的, 且符合《美国法典》第47编第1702 (e) - (f) 条的规定。该政策通知必须规定, 在联邦法律允许的最大范围内, 根据本命令第4节认定存在严苛人工智能法律的州, 无资格获得非部署资金。该政策通知还必须说明, 各州碎片化的人工智能监管环境如何可能破坏由BEAD资助的部署项目、依赖高速网络的人工智能应用的发展, 以及BEAD实现全民高速 connectivity 的使命。

(b) Executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall assess their discretionary grant programs in consultation with the Special Advisor for AI and Crypto and determine whether agencies may condition such grants on States either not enacting an AI law that conflicts with the policy of this order, including any AI law identified pursuant to section 4 or challenged pursuant to section 3 of this order, or, for those States that have enacted such laws, on those States entering into a binding agreement with the relevant agency not to enforce any such laws during the performance period in which it receives the discretionary funding.

(b) 各行政部门和机构（以下简称“机构”）应在与人工智能和加密货币特别顾问协商后，对其 discretionary 赠款计划进行评估，并确定各机构是否可对这类赠款附加条件，要求各州要么不颁布与本命令政策相冲突的人工智能法律（包括根据本命令第4条认定或根据第3条提出质疑的任何人工智能法律），要么对于已颁布此类法律的州，要求其及相关机构签订有约束力的协议，在接受 discretionary 资金的执行期内不执行任何此类法律。

Sec. 6. Federal Reporting and Disclosure Standard. Within 90 days of the publication of the identification specified in section 4 of this order, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission shall, in consultation with the Special Advisor for AI and Crypto, initiate a proceeding to determine whether to adopt a Federal reporting and disclosure standard for AI models that preempts conflicting State laws.

第6节 联邦报告与披露标准。在本命令第4节规定的识别信息公布后的90天内，联邦通信委员会主席应与人工智能和加密事务特别顾问协商，启动一项程序，以确定是否为人工智能模型采用一项优先于相冲突的州法律的联邦报告与披露标准。

Sec. 7. Preemption of State Laws Mandating Deceptive Conduct in AI Models. Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission shall, in consultation with the Special Advisor for AI and Crypto, issue a policy statement on the application of the Federal Trade Commission Act’s prohibition on unfair and deceptive acts or practices under 15 U.S.C. 45 to AI models. That policy statement must explain the circumstances under which State laws that require alterations to the truthful outputs of AI models are preempted by the Federal Trade Commission Act’s prohibition on engaging in deceptive acts or practices affecting commerce.

第7节. 优先于要求人工智能模型进行欺骗性行为的州法律。在本命令发布之日起90天内，联邦贸易委员会主席应与人工智能和加密货币特别顾问协商，就《联邦贸易委员会法》根据《美国法典》第15编第45条对不公平和欺骗性行为或做法的禁止适用于人工智能模型的问题发布一份政策声明。该政策声明必须说明，在何种情况下，要求修改人工智能模型真实输出的州法律，会被《联邦贸易委员会法》中关于禁止从事影响商业的欺骗性行为或做法的规定所优先适用。

Sec. 8. Legislation. (a) The Special Advisor for AI and Crypto and the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology shall jointly prepare a legislative recommendation establishing a uniform Federal policy framework for AI that preempts State AI laws that conflict with the policy set forth in this order.

第8节 立法。(a) 人工智能与加密货币特别顾问以及总统科学与技术助理应联合制定一项立法建议，确立统一的联邦人工智能政策框架，该框架优先于与本命令所规定政策相冲突的州人工智能法律。

(b) The legislative recommendation called for in subsection (a) of this section shall not propose preempting otherwise lawful State AI laws relating to:

(b) 本节 (a) 款要求的立法建议不得提议优先于其他合法的与以下方面相关的州人工智能法律：

- (i) child safety protections; (i) 儿童安全保护；
- (ii) AI compute and data center infrastructure, other than generally applicable permitting reforms;

- (ii) 人工智能计算和数据中心基础设施, 但不包括普遍适用的许可改革;
- (iii) State government procurement and use of AI; and

- (iii) 州政府对人工智能的采购和使用; 以及
- (iv) other topics as shall be determined.

(iv) 其他待确定的议题。

Sec. 9. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

第9条 一般规定。（a）本命令中的任何内容均不得被解释为损害或以其他方式影响：

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

- (i) 法律授予行政部门或机构或其负责人的权力；或
- (ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(ii) 管理和预算办公室主任在预算、行政或立法提案方面的职能。

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) 本命令的执行应符合适用法律，并取决于拨款是否到位。

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(c) 本命令无意且不会创设任何权利或利益，无论是实体性的还是程序性的，任何一方均不得依据法律或衡平法对美国及其部门、机构或实体、其官员、雇员或代理人或任何其他人士强制执行此类权利或利益。

(d) The costs for publication of this order shall be borne by the Department of Commerce.

(d) 本命令的发布费用由商务部承担。

DONALD J. TRUMP 唐纳德·J·特朗普

THE WHITE HOUSE, 白宫,

December 11, 2025. 2025年12月11日。



# WHWIRE

GET THE FACTS →



## Subscribe to The White House newsletter

Your email

**SIGN UP**

Text POTUS to 45470 to receive updates

ADMINISTRATION

CONTACT

VISIT

INTERNSHIPS

STAY INFORMED

FREEDOM 250

INVESTMENTS

NEWS

GALLERY

VIDEO LIBRARY

MEDIA OFFENDERS

WHITE HOUSE WIRE

THE WHITE HOUSE

1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW  
Washington, DC 20500

# WORKING FAMILIES TAX CUTS

AI.GOV

DOGE

WH.GOV

Copyright

Privacy

